## ED STATES <br> 1967 CENSUS OF BUSINESS




Retail Trade
MERCHANDISE LINE SALES

## DELAWARE

## RETAIL TRADE, SUBJECT REPORTS (BC67-RS)

A series of reports presenting data based on the following characteristics of individual establish ments: Sales-size; employment-size; and single or multiunit ownership. Statistics are presented for the United States, States, and standard metropolitan statistical areas, by kind of business.

RETAIL TRADE, AREA STATISTICS (BC67-RA)
A U.S. Summary report and reports for each State, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Statistics are presented by kind of business, for counties, cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and for selected towns and townships in New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The kind-of-business detail varies in accordance with the number of retail establishments in an area.

## MAJOR RETAIL CENTERS (BC67-MRC)

A summary report and a report for each State showing separate statistics for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) in the State. Each report presents data for the major retail centers (MRC's) in the SMSA's and for the central business district (CBD) in each city with 100,000 inhabitants or more in the SMSA. Statistics for the CBD are presented for retail trade by kind of business. Data for each major retail center include (a) sales and establishment counts for total retail trade and for three major subgroups of retail trade and (b) establishment counts only, by detailed kind of business.

## RETAIL MERCHANDISE LINE SALES (BC67-MLS)

A U.S. summary report and reports for each State. Each report presents statistics on (a) number of establishments and total sales for establishments in a specified kind of business, (b) the number and total sales of those establishments reporting their sales by the 25 broad merchandise lines, (c) the percentage of total sales accounted for by each of the 25 broad lines, and for (d) establishments handling a specific line, what percent of their total sales is represented by sales of that line. Additional merchandise line detail is shown for selected kinds of business.

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# 1967 CENSUS OF BUSINESS 



# Retail Trade MERCHANDISE LINE SALES 

## DELAWARE

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## Merchandise Line Sales

Introduction-The individual establishment (i.e. business location) is the unit to which a single kind-of-business classification is assigned and for which data are summarized in the case of most retail census tabulations. The resultant "kind-of-business" statistics do not reveal the merchandise line composition of retail sales and accordingly do not meet many important data needs of manufacturers, wholesalers, and other distributors; of the Government; of business analysts; nor of retailers themselves.

In order to meet some of these needs, merchandise line information was collected in the census and is presented in these tables. The information is in terms of broad merchandise line groupings. While for many purposes, the desired information is for data for individual commodities or for more detailed merchandise line categories than are shown in this report, the provision of greater detail was not found to be feasible for reasons indicated below.

The system used for the collection and tabulation of merchandise line data is substantially comparable to that used in the 1963 Census when it was introduced. Prior to the 1963 Census, merchandise line data were collected in the 1948 Census but with important differences in the system used.

In the 1967 Census procedures were modified from the 1963 Census in two respects: (1) the collection of data from small retailers was on a sample basis and (2) data in all tables are projected to represent "non-reporters" as well as "reporters," whereas in the 1963 Census such projected tabulations were provided at the U.S. level only. Although the use of a sample introduces sampling variability to which the 1963 Census tabulations were not subject, both the 1963 and 1967 Censuses are substantially subject to the same limitations, as indicated below.

In planning the merchandise line inquiries for the 1967 Census, the Census Bureau, as previously, consulted extensively with trade associations and business firms, both for advice on the information to be provided by the census, and on the reportability of the data on which such information would be based. The amount of detail requested in the census reflected both of these considerations, with reportability, for the most part, being the limiting factor.
Limitations in Reporting Sales by Merchandise Lines-In investigating and testing methods of collecting merchandise line information, it was found that a breakdown of retail sales into about 25 major lines, with some additional detail for lines handled in significant quantities in selected kinds of business, was as much as it was feasible to request. Even with such a limited breakdown, it was found that there was
a tendency on the part of respondents to faii to identify, for a particular business, what were minor lines, and to include the sales of such minor lines with major ones. This deficiency has the effect of understating the number of outlets for individual merchandise lines; to a lesser extent it affects the measurement of the volume of sales of individual lines.

It should be noted that the merchandise line categories by which individual retailers group their sales are not uniform and, therefore, will not always correspond to categories established in a reporting system designed for general use. In addition, because many retailers had little, if any, recorded information on sales by line of merchandise, it is necessary to recognize that a substantial amount of estimating is involved in the reporting of the merchandise line inquiries. However, it was concluded that the effect of individual differences and of the use of approximations would be minimized in summary tabulations by the tendency for individual deviations to be offsetting. On this basis, figures for sales could constitute useful approximations to serve many important current requirements and would be adequate for measuring important changes occurring over fairly long intervals, as between successive censuses.

A related problem for a number of large retail firms is their lack of merchandise line records on an individual establishment basis. Such firms had information available only for the group of stores within a warehouse district or some other grouping used by the firm, so that it was necessary for them to derive their individual figures by using the pattern of sales shown by the entire group of stores.
Merchandise Line Inquiries-In 1967, as in the 1963 Census, there was a standard 25 -line inquiry (these lines are identified in the various tables of the report by a merchandise line code ending in " O "). The 25 broad merchandise lines were devised to account for all the sales and receipts of retail establishments regardless of kind of business. In addition to the 25 major lines, additional detail within certain of these major lines was requested on some of the report forms. These additional or specialized lines (identified in the tables by a merchandise line code ending with a digit other than " 0 "), unlike the major lines, were not uniform, but were adapted to the merchandise line characteristics of an individual kind of business or a group of closely related kinds of business. Thus, while it is possible to compute a total for each of the broad merchandise lines to cover all kinds of retail business, this does not apply to the detailed or specialized lines.
Report Collection System-In the 1963 Census, merchandise line reporting was requested from all retailers with paid employment, thus accounting for about 95 percent of the total retail
trade sales volume. In the 1967 Census, merchandise line data were again restricted to employers but were based in part on a sample. All known multiunits and all large single units were canvassed for merchandise line data. However, only 10 percent of the approximately 500,000 small single unit employer establishments (generally in the range of 1 to 3 employees) were mailed a census form. Data inflated on the basis of this sample represented the "nonmail" portion of the employer universe. The "nonmail" group represented about 15 percent of total sales of establishments with payroll in most kinds of business. Selected kinds of business, such as department stores, were compleṭely canvassed.

Coverage-The merchandise line data reflect the sales experience of retail employers only. However, reporting was incomplete or inadequate for about 17 percent of the total dollar volume of retail employers.

Table 4 presents coverage ranges for each kind of business shown for the State, each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, and the area within the State but outside all SMSA's. The kinds of business for which merchandise line data are shown vary depending on the number of establishments in the area. An (X) has been entered where data are not shown.

Coverage ranges for each kind of business indicate the degree to which sales were acceptably reported by broad merchandise lines and were determined by dividing the total sales of establishments reporting acceptable data for broad lines (whether or not additional detail lines were reported) by the total sales of all establishments classified in that particular kind of business.

In addition, coverage ranges are presented for some broad merchandise lines (where additional detail merchandise line information within the broad line was requested) indicating the degree to which detail lines within that broad line were acceptably reported. The table presents each broad line under which additional detail line reporting was requested and shows the degree to which businesses which reported the specified broad merchandise line gave the additional detail breakdown. The coverage range was computed by summing the detail line sales and dividing the result by the broad line sales. The resultant ratio was then multiplied by the coverage range for the kind of business to put both ratios on the same base.

Coverage ranges used for both kinds of business and broad lines are:
$A=90$ percent or more reporting.
$\mathrm{B}=80$ to 89 percent reporting.
$\mathrm{C}=70$ to 79 percent reporting.
$\mathrm{D}=60$ to 69 percent reporting.
$\mathrm{E}=$ Less than 60 percent reporting.

Except when precluded by the Census disclosure rules (see Introduction), data have been shown in tables 1, 2, and 3 for individual kinds of business when the dollar volume of reporting coverage was sufficient to account for 60 percent or more on an inflated basis (ranges A through D)—as contrasted with 60 percent or more on a reported basis in 1963.

As noted above, the fact that an establishment reports a merchandise line breakdown does not itself mean that all lines handled by the establishment are reported separately. There are a few instances where this limitation in the reporting is particularly apparent. For example, as a result of the trade custom of grouping soaps and paper products with dry groceries, a number of food stores apparently included amounts for such products with line 020 instead of in lines 120 and 500. Some understatement, previously referred to, also resulted from the dropping of lines with negligible sales amounts.

There is, of course, no assurance that the pattern for the stores reporting by merchandise lines is representative of those which did not report.

Description of the Tables-Tables 1, 2, and. 3 in the 1967 report provide data for each kind of business and give, for each merchandise line, the number of establishments handling the line and their sales of the line; the percentage of total sales of the specific kind of business accounted for by each of the lines carried; and in addition, for each line, the degree of specialization in that line. Specialization is indicated by computing the percentage which sales of that line is of total sales of those establishments which handled that particular line.

Table 4 presents information on reporting coverage which can be used as a guideline to evaluate the validity of the merchandise line tabulations. In addition, a table for use in computing sampling variability for such data is available in the report, United States Sum-mary-Merchandise Line Sales (BC67-MLS1).

Information on detailed (as contrasted with broad) merchandise lines appears only in connection with the specific kind of business to which the lines apply. Data relating to the detailed lines are indented below the applicable broad line in the tabulations.

In 1967, data for lines which represent less than 0.05 percent and data for disclosure lines have been combined into a "miscellaneous merchandise" line within the applicable merchandise line grouping. Due to rounding procedures used, detail may not add to totals in the "sales" column and in the "all establishments" percentage column.





Furniture, sleep equipment, floor coverings$3.7 \%$5.3\%

DELAWARE Merchandise Line Sales of Retail Establishments 1967






[^0]TABLE 1. The State: 1967
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


[^1]TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

|  | Kind of business and merchandise line | Establishments <br> (number) | Sales of specified merchandise lines |  |  |  | Kind of business and merchandise line | Establishments <br> (number) | Sales of specified merclandise lines |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | As percent of total sales of-- |  |  |  |  | Amount ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | As percent of total sales of-- |  |
|  |  |  |  | Establishments handling the line | All estab-lishments ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | EstabIishments handling the line | All estab-lishments ${ }^{1}$ |
| 160 | WOMEN'S-GIRLS'CLOTHING PEX FOOTWR | 20 | 33993 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 320 | HAROWARE-GAROENING EQUIPMENT | 21 | 227 | 3.7 | 3.0 |
| 161 | CHILOREN'S-INFANTS' WEAR... | 20 | 4062 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 500 | ALL OTHER MERCHANOISE. . | 27 | 962 | 13.7 | 12.8 |
| 162 163 |  | 19 18 | 2238 578 | 1.6 .4 | $\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ \hline 1.4\end{array}$ | - | miscellaneous merchanoise. | (x) | 573 | $(x)$ | 7.6 |
| 164 | Hosiery. | 20 | 2002 | 1.5 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 165 | LINGERIE . . . . . . . . . . . | 19 | 5524 | 4.0 | 4.0 |  | ORY gOoos stores |  |  |  |  |
| 166 | WOMENS COATS-SUITS-FURS-RAINWR | 19 | 3068 | 2.2 | 2.2 |  | (SIC 539 PART) |  |  |  |  |
| 167 | WOMEN'S ORESSES. . . . . . | 20 | 6 7 7 | 4.6 | 4.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 168 | WOMEN'S BLOUSES-SPTSWR - | 19 | 7039 | 5.1 | $5 \cdot 1$ |  | TOTAL | 11 | 2922 | (x) | 100.0 |
| 169 | GIRLS'-SUBTEEN-TEEN WEAR ${ }^{\text {d }}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 18 | 2960 260 | 2.2 .8 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 171 | OTHER WOMENS-GIRLS-CLOTHES ACC | 5 | 260 | . 8 | . 2 | $\underline{200}$ | CURTAINS-ORAPERIES-ORY GOOOS . MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANOISE. . . | (x) | 2920 | 99.9 | 99.9 .1 |
| 200 | CURTAINS-ORAPERIES-ORY GOOOS | 20 |  | 6.9 | 6.9 |  | SEWING ANO NEEOLEWORK STORES |  |  |  |  |
| 201 | PIECE GOOOS-NOTIONS. . | 16 | 1974 | 1.9 | 1.4 |  | (SIC 539 PART) |  |  |  |  |
| 202 | CURTAINS-ORAPERIES . . . | 20 | 7393 | 5.4 | 5.4 |  | total | 6 | 481 | (x) | 100.0 |
| 220 | MAJOR APPL-RAOIO-TV-MUSICAL INST | 18 | 11659 | 9.6 | 8.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 222 | MAJOR HOUSEHOLO APPLIANCES : RAOIOS-TV'S MUSICAL INSTR. | 17 | 7 | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 200 | CURTAINS-ORAPERIES-ORY GOOOS MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANOISE. | (x) | 478 | 99.4 $(x)$ | 99.4 .6 |
| 240 | FURNITURE-SLEEP EQUIP-FLOOR COV. | 18 | 9708 | 7.4 | 7.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 241 | FLOOR COVERINGS. ${ }^{\text {Con }}$. . . | 16 | 2748 | 2.1 | 2.0 |  | FOOO STORES |  |  |  |  |
| 242 | FURNITURE-SLEEP EQUIPMENT. - | 17 | 6960 | 5.3 | 5.1 |  | (SIC 54) |  |  |  |  |
| 260 | KITCHENWARE-HOME FURNISHINGS | 20 | 7117 | 5.2 | 5.2 |  | total | 403 | 186658 | (x) | 100.0 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & 262 \end{aligned}$ | CHINA-GLASSWARE, Kitchenware-housewares | 19 19 | 3596 3493 | 2.6 2.5 | 2.6 2.5 | 020 | GROCERIES-OTHER FO00S. | 403 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 080 | PACKAGEO ALCOHOLIC 8EVERAGES | 51 | 150 | 6.0 | . 2 |
| 280 | JEWELRY-OPTICAL G000S. . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 18 | 2407 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 100 | CIGARS-CIGARETTES-TUBACCO. | 219 | 12082 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
| 300 | SPORTING-RECREATION EOUIPMENT. | 19 | 3349 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 120 | COSMETICS-ORUGS-CLEANERS . . . | 213 | 12088 | 7.1 | 6.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 160 | WOMEN'SSGIRLS'CLOTHING,EX FOOTWR | 30 | 103 | . 3 | $\cdot 1$ |
| 320 | HAROWARE-GAROENING EQUIPMENT | 17 | 4605 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 260 | KITCHENWARE-HOME FURNISHINGS | 38 | 188 | . 3 | . 1 |
| 321 322 | HAROWARE-TOOLS . . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14 | 2597 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 320 | haroware-garoening equipment | 39 | 246 | . 3 | . 1 |
| 322 | GAROENING EQUIPMENT-SUPPLIES • | 16 | 2008 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 500 520 | ALL OTHER MERCHANOI SE NONMERCHANOI SE RECEIPTS | $\begin{array}{r}161 \\ 68 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 953 \\ 383 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.9 <br> 7.4 <br> $\times 1$ | 5.3 .2 |
| 340 | LUM8ER-8UILOING MATERIALS. | 12 | 3780 | 3.5 | 2.8 | - | MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANOISE. | (x) | 855 | $(\mathrm{x})$ | . 5 |
| 348 | PAINT-GLASS-WALLPAPER. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 12 | $\begin{array}{ll}1817 \\ 1 & 817\end{array}$ | 1.6 | 1.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 356 | ALL OTHER LUM8ER-MILLWORK. | 5 | 1961 | 4.4 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 400 | auto fuels-Lubricants. . | 8 |  | 1.0 | . 5 |  | GROCERY STORES (SIC 541) |  |  |  |  |
| 420 | AUTO TIRES-8ATTERIES-ACCESS. | 10 | 4279 | 5.8 | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500 | ALL OTHER MERCHANOISE. - | 20 |  | 6.8 | 6.8 |  | total | 293 | 173322 | (x) | 100.0 |
| 501 | TOYS-GAMES-WHEEL GOOOS . . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19 | 3785 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 020 | GROCERIES-OTHER FOOOS. | 293 | 137457 | 79.3 | 79.3 |
| 502 | 800KS-STATIONERY-PHOTO, EOUIP. | 17 | 4031 1 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 021 | MEATS-FI SH-POULTRY | 276 | 45651 | 26.3 | 26.3 |
| 518 | MOSE. EXC.TOY-GAMES-800Ks-STA | 14 | 1447 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 022 | PROOUCE (FRESH FRUI TS-VEGTBLS) | 246 | 13537 | 7:9 | 7.8 |
| 520 | NONMERCHANOISE RECEIPTS. | 15 | 6015 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 023 024 |  | 233 288 | 7910 $70 \quad 357$ | 4.7 40.7 | 4.6 40.6 |
| 534 | auto repair. . . . | 6 | 345 | 5. ${ }^{7}$ | . 3 | 024 | ALL OTHER FOOOS. | 288 |  | 40.7 | 40.6 |
| 535 | all other service receipts | 15 | 5670 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 080 | PaCKageo alcoholic 8everages | 50 | 450 | 8.8 | . 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | CIGARS-CIGARETiES-TO8ACCO. . . | 214 | 12022 | 7.3 | 6.9 |
|  | Miscellaneous merchanoise. | (x) | 1715 | (X) | 1.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | COSMETICS-ORUGS-CLEANERS WOMEN'S-GIRLS CLOTHING:EX FOOTWR | 209 30 | 12056 103 103 | $\begin{array}{r}7.4 \\ .3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 260 | KITCHENWARE-HOME FURNISHINGS.. | 37 | 187 | . 3 | . 1 |
|  | VARIETY STORES (SIC 533) |  |  |  |  | 320 | haroware-garoening eouipment . | 39 | 239 | . 3 | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 500 | AIL OTHER MERCHANOISE. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 157 | 9922 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
|  | total • • | 51 | 21091 | ( X ) | 100.0 | 516 517 | ALL OTHER MERCHANOISE, PAPER-PAPER PROOUCTS | 44 151 | 615 9306 | 1.5 5.8 | .4 5.4 |
| 020 | GROCERIES-OTHER FOOOS. . | 40 | 748 | 3.8 | 3.5 |  | Paper-parer broults . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| 040 | MEALS-SNACKS . . . . . . | 17 | 1036 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 520 | NONMERCHANOISE RECEIPTS. | 59 | 351 | 7.6 | . 2 |
|  | COSMETICS-ORUGS-CLEANERS ${ }^{\text {Cobe }}$ - | 41 | 1 1 1 1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | - | MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANOI SE. | (x) | 535 | (x) | . 3 |
| 140 160 | MEN'S-8OYS CLOTHING EXC FOOTWR. | 31 | 1311 | 6.7 | 6.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 160 180 | WOMEN'S-GIRLS CLOTHING, EX FOOTWR | 31 | 3794 | 19.6 | 18.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 180 200 |  | 25 41 | 543 2868 | 3.2 13.8 | 13:6 |  | MEAT MARKETS (SIC 542 PT.) |  |  |  |  |
| 260 | KITCHENWARE-HOME FURNISHINGS : | 38 | 1892 | 13.8 9.2 | 13.6 9.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 280 | JEWELRY-OPTICAL GOOOS. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 29 | - 338 | 1.7 | 1.6 |  | TOTAL | 21 | (0) | (x) | 100.0 |
| 320 | haroware-garoening equipment - | 29 | 779 | 4.1 | 3.7 |  | Tat |  |  |  |  |
| 340 500 | LUMBER-8UILOING MATERIALS. ALL OTHER MERCHANOISE | $4{ }^{9}$ |  | 2.7 | . 4 | 020 | GROCERIES-OTHER FOOOS, | 21 |  | (99.6 | 99.6 |
|  |  | (x) | 4372 | 22.1 | 20.7 | 021 | MEATS-FISH-FOULTRY : : : | 21 |  | 95.7 | 25.7 |
|  | MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANOISE. . . . | $(x)$ | 2181 | (x) | 10.3 | 023 024 |  | 4 5 5 |  |  | 1.6 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - | Mi Scellaneous merchanoise. . . | (x) |  | (x) | . 1 |
|  | GENERAL MERCHANOISE STORES (SIC 539 PART) |  |  |  |  | - | miscellaneous merchanoise. . . . |  |  | (x) | .4 |
|  | TOTAL . | 41 | 7515 | (X) | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | FISH (SEA FOOO) MARKETS |  |  |  |  |
| 020 | GROCERIES-OTHER FOOOS. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . | 14 | 200 | 17.1 | 2.7 |  | (SIC 542 PT.) |  |  |  |  |
| 120 140 | COSMETICS-ORUGS-CLEANERS . . . | 28 | 406 | 5.8 | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 140 160 | MEN'S-80YS CLOTHING EXC FOOTWR. WOMEN'S-GIRLS'CLOTHING, EX FOOTWR | 30 32 | 1063 | 21.0 | 14.1 |  | total | 3 | (0) | (x) | 100.0 |
| 180 | ALL FOOTWEAR . . | 32 24 24 | 1670 +212 | 31.8 | 22.2 2.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 200 | CURTAINS-ORAPERIES-ORY GOOOS . | 32 | 645 | 11.5 | 2.8 8.6 |  | FRUIT Stores ano vegetable mkts. |  |  |  |  |
| 220 | MAJOR APPL-RAOIO-TV-MUSICAL INST | 9 | 290 | 11.4 | 3.9 |  | (SIC 543) |  |  |  |  |
| 240 | FURNITURE-SLEEP EQUIP-FLOOR COV. | 12 | 296 | 10.5 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 280 | KITCHENWARE-HOME FURNISHINGS : JEWELRY-OPTICAL GOOOS. | 27 20 | 635 182 | 9.2 2.9 | 8.4 2.4 |  | TOTAL | 15 | 1626 | (x) | 100.0 |
| 300 | SPORTING-RECREATION EQUIPMENT. . | 10 | 154 | 6.1 | 2.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard Notes: - Represents zero. D withheld to avoid disclosure. <br> ${ }^{1}$ Detail may not add to total due to rounding. <br> ${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting. |  |  | NA Not available. X Not applicab |  |  |  | 2 Less than 0.05 percent. |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


[^2]${ }_{2}^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For expianation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

|  | $\cdots$ |  | $=$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \%ixymex | \% |  | \% |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 0 | $\stackrel{m}{\infty}$ |  | \%iom | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 年 |  | \% |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1}$ | \%1: |  |  | \% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% |  | \% | \% |  |  |
|  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\sqrt{2} \dot{V}=\mathrm{E}$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
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| $=2=3=2$ |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | \% |  | \% |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 ma | $\ldots$ |  |  | \% |  | 2-ava |  |  |  |
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| \% $=$ - |  |  |  |  |  | 边 |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


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(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explariation ol tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


TABLE 1. The State: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments witin payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

table 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA


Standard Notes: - Represents zero. D withheld to avoid disclosure NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.
*Nonstore retalers, part of SIC major group 53, are shown separately in this table.
${ }^{1}$ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Note: WILMINGTON, DEL.-N.J.-MD., SMSA- Consists of New Castle County, Del.; Salem County, N.J.; and Cecil County, Md.

TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967-Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued


NA Not availabte. $X$ Not applicable. $Z$ Less than 0.05 percent.
${ }^{2}$ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967 -Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967-Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued


TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967-Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued

table 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967-Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


[^3]TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967 -Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued


Standard Notes: - Represents zero. $\quad \mathrm{D}$ withtheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.
² Detail may not add to total due to rounding
${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

TABLE 2. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Kind of Business: 1967-Continued
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md., SMSA-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

table 3. Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


[^4]*Nonstore retailers, part of SIC major group 53 , are shown separately in this table.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ 2. Detail may not add to total due fo rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail witheld due to insufficient reporting.
table 3. Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


TABLE 3. Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

table 3. Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)

table 3. Area Outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1967-Continued
(Includes only establishments with payroll. For explanation of tables, see "Description of the Tables" in text)


Standard Notes: - Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not available.
$X$ Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent
${ }^{1}$ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967

table 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967 -Continued


TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967 -Continued


TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967 -Continued


TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967-Continued


TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967 -Continued


TABLE 4. Sales Coverage of Establishments Reporting Merchandise Lines: 1967-Continued

|  | Kind of business and merchandise line | Sales of establishments reporting merchandise lines as percent of total sales |  |  |  | Kind of business and merchandise line | Sales of establishments reporting merchandise lines as percent of total sales |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Delaware | Wilmington, Del.-N.J.- <br> Md., SMSA | Area outside SMSA |  |  | Delaware | Wilmington, Del.-N.J.Md., SMSA | Area outside SMSA |
|  | GIFT, NOVELTY, AND SOUVENIR SHOPS (SIC 5997) <br> reporting sales by broad <br> MERCHANDISE LINE............................ | 0 | D | (x) |  | MAIL ORDER HOUSES <br> (SIC 532) <br> REPORTING SALES BY BROAD <br> MERCHANDISE LINE $\qquad$ | A | A | A |
|  | optical goods stores (SIC 5999 PT.) REPORTING SALES BY BROAD MERCHANDISE $\qquad$ | D | D | (X) |  | MERCHANDISING MACHINE OPERATORS (SIC 534) <br> REPORTING SALES BY BROAD <br> MERCHANDISE LINE............................. | c | D | E |
|  | RETAIL STORES, N.E.C. <br> (SIC 5999 PT.) <br> REPORTING SALES BY BROAD <br> merchandise Line $\qquad$ | E | E | (x) |  | DIRECT SELLING ESTABLISHMENTS <br> (SIC 535) <br> reporting sales by broad <br> MERCHANDISE LINE ........................... | E | c | $\varepsilon$ |
|  | NONSTORE RETAILERS <br> (SIC 53 PART*) <br> REPORTING SALES BY BROAD <br> MERCHANDISE LINE | c | B | c |  |  |  |  |  |

## GENERAL EXPLANATION

## CENSUS COVERRGE

Method of Coverage-Effective with the 1967 Census of Business, a major shift in the method of compiling data was introduced. In the 1954, 1958, and 1963 Censuses data for all "employer" establishments (those which had some paid employment during the census year) were obtained through a mail canvass. Information for "nonemployers" was obtained from Federal income tax records.

In the 1967 Census of Business, retail firms were divided into two categories-the "mail universe" and the "nonmail" universe. The coverage of each component and the method of obtaining census information for these two groups are described below.

1. The "nonmail" universe-This group consists of firms which were not required to file a regular census return and includes the following categories:
a. All "nonemployers"-Consists of all firms with no paid employment during 1967. Sales information for these firms was obtained from 1967 Federal income tax records. Although made up of a large number of firms, the nonemployer segment accounts for only about 5 percent of total retail sales. (See "Comparison of the 1963 Census With the 1967 Census," item 4, on the next page.)
In the 1967 Census, data for all nunemployer establishments were compiled from tax records. In the 1963 Census, data were compiled from only one-half of the nonemployer tax returns and were multiplied by 2 to establish census totals.
The census included only those retail nonemployer firms which reported a sales volume of $\$ 2,500$ or more during 1967 or, having been in operation for less than the full year, reported sales which would have reached a total of $\$ 2,500$ or more on an annual basis. This treatment is the same as in the 1963 Census.
b. Selected "small employers"-"Employers" consist of all business firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA) taxes. "Small employers" consist basically of all those single unit firms with payroll below a specified cutoff (except for a 10-percent sample of these which were included in the "mail" universe). The cutoff varied by kind of
business and was designed, in most cases, to limit the "nonmail" group to establishments which would account for approximately 20 percent of total sales in each kind of business. The "number-of-employee" equivalent of the payroll cutoff generally was in the range of one to three employees.

Data on sales, payroll, and employment for "under cutoff" employer firms were obtained from the administrative records of the In ternal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Social Security Administration (SSA).
2. The "mail" universe-Information for firms in this group was obtained basically by means of a mail canvass. However, information on first quarter payroll and mid-March employment for single-unit employers (section b below) was obtained from IRS and SSA records. The "mail" universe includes the following categories:
a. Firms in the census precanvass-The census precanvass operation was basically designed to identify firms which operated units at more than one location.
Firms which were included in the precanvass were drawn primarily from 1963 Census records of multiunit firms and large employers. Miscellaneous categories of organizations (e.g., cooperative associations; State, county, and municipal liquor stores; and retail stores of utility companies) were also included in the precanvass.
b. Firms not in the census precanvassOther firms included in the "mail" universe consist of the following categories:
(1) The 10 percent of "small employer" firms referred to in section 1-b above.
(2) Other employers than those covered by section 1-b or 2-a above.

Comparison of the 1963 Census with the 1967 Census-Except for the method of coverage described above, the 1963 and 1967 censuses were conducted under similar conditions and procedures. Strict comparability of the data for the two censuses is limited by the following factors:

1. Classification-For both 1963 and 1967, nonemployer firms were classified on the basis of information supplied on the Federal income tax returns. However, the 1967 classifications for "nonemployer" firms were coded in less detail than in 1963. Therefore, 1967 data for the combination of "employer" and "nonemployer"
establishments are presented in less kind-ofbusiness detail than was the case in 1963. Data for employer establishments, however, are shown in full detail.

For 1963, nonemployer firms were classified by IRS personnel with technical assistance of Census Bureau personnel. For 1967, classification of these firms was performed by personnel of the IRS through use of a coded listing of the kinds of business which were to be separately identified. While the technique of classification was substantially the same and was based on the firm's description of its principal business activity, greater use was made in 1967 of "basket" classications (e.g., miscellaneous food stores).
The 1967 Census classification for the small employer firms (see coverage of employers above) which were not mailed the Census report form was based on the following:
a. If the firm had been in business in 1963, the kind-of-business classification which had been assigned in that census was used.
b. If the firm was a "birth" since 1963, the SSA classification was used if it corresponded to a census classification.
c. If an adequate kind-of-business classification could not be assigned under the procedure outlined in a. and b. above, the firm was mailed a brief inquiry requesting information needed to assign such a classification.
d. If these three procedures proved inadequate, the firm's description of its principal business activity as entered on its IRS business tax return was used.
The 1967 Census classification for establishments in the mail universe (section 2 above) was assigned on the basis of answers to questions on sales by merchandise lines and other special inquiries.
In addition to differences in classification based on the method of enumeration, some changes were made in the 1967 Census in the individual kind-of-business classifications which are detailed in the "Kind-of-Business Classifications" section below. The kinds of business involving significant changes are building materials dealers, optical goods stores, and refreshment places. These changes importantly limit the comparability of the 1967 Census data for these kinds of business with those for the previous census.
2. Areas-The physical area of a number of urban places for which data are shown in the 1967 Census is not the same as it was in the 1963 Census because of annexations and other boundary changes which occurred since 1963.
3. Active proprietors-In the 1963 Census, the number of active proprietors of unincorporated businesses was computed by crediting sole proprietorships with one proprietor and partnerships with two proprietors for each establishment in business during the week of November 15. In the 1967 Census, the count of active proprietors was based on crediting each sole proprietorship with one active proprietor and each partnership with two active proprietor and each partnership with two active proprietors for the following types of firms, including multiunits firms:
a. All "employer" firms which had first quarter 1967 payroll.
b. All "nonemployer" firm not in business the full year.
c. Every second "nonemployer" firm not in business the full year.
4. Coverage of nonemployers - Although a comparison of data for nonemployer firms from the 1963 and 1967 Censuses seems to indicate that there was an increase in the number of such firms and that they accounted for approximately as large a proportion of total retail sales volume in 1967 as in 1963, these conclusions are subject to the following limitations:
The combination of (1) the census processing cutoff occurring before the completion of the flow of tax forms from which the census nonemployer data were derived and (2) other processing omissions is estimated to have led to a loss of about 50,000 nonemployer firms, accounting for about one-half of 1 percent of retail sales volume in 1963. This estimate, which is based on a study of a sample of tax forms made after the 1963 Census results were compiled, reflects a more substantial census omission than previously had been estimated. Because of a later processing date for the 1967 Census, omissions from this census are believed negligible. Both censuses probably omitted a small number of nonemployers (accounting for a negligible sales volume) because the tax form kind-of-business description was inadequate to indicate they conducted an inscope kind of business.
As noted in section 1-a under "Method of Coverage" above, only those retail nonemployer establishments were included in the census which reported a sales volume of $\$ 2,500$ or more during 1967 or, having been in operation for less than the full year, reported sales which would have reached a total of $\$ 2,500$ or more on an annual basis. While these are the same rules used in the 1963 Census, a modification to reflect price changes probably would have resulted in the exclusion of several thousand additional marginal firms.
5. Payroll-In 1963 the inclusion in payroll of gratuities received by employees from patrons was not requested. In 1967, both in the case of payroll reported to the Internal Revenue Service and payrolls reported to the Census Bureau, businesses were requested to include in payroll the amount of tips and gratuities which were reported to employers as received by employees from patrons.

Types of Areas Covered-The 1967 Census reports present data by kind of business for the following areas:

1. The State as a whole.
2. Each standard metropolitan statistical area.
3. Each county.
4. Each "city" of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

The term "city" for purposes of these reports includes places having 2,500 inhabitants or more in the 1960 Census of Population (or later special censuses) and which were incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns. It does not include towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin which are not considered "incorporated places" for Census Bureau purposes.
In addition, data are shown for the following areas not classified as incorporated places:

1. Towns in the New England States which had an urban population, by Census of Population rules, of 2,500 inhabitants or more or which had a total population of 10,000 or more.
2. Townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which had 10,000 inhabitants or more.

The standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) for which data are shown are those defined by the Bureau of the Budget. ${ }^{1}$ A standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties (except in New England) which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more or twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000 . In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, towns and cities rather than counties are the units used in defining an SMSA.

In addition to the above areas, the series of reports for "Major Retail Centers" presents data for the central business districts (CBD's) of 134 cities which have a population of 100,000 inhabitants or more and for approximately 1,700 major retail centers (other than CBD's) located in SMSA's.

## MERCHANDISE LINE SALES REPORTS EXPLANATIONS

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Data Covered-Data in the merchandise line series of reports are presented for employer establishments only. No attempt has been made to project merchandise line distributions to the nonemployer segments of the retail trade universe.
Types of Areas-This series of reports presents data by kind of business and merchandise line for (1) each State as a whole, (2) each standard metropolitan statistical area, and (3) that part of each State which is not located in any standard metropolitan statistical area.

The standard metropolitan statistical areas for which data are shown are those defined by the Bureau of the Budget in 1967. ${ }^{1}$

Establishments-An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted. An establishment is not necessarily identical with the "company" or "enterprise" which may consist of one or more establishments. Census of Business figures represent a summary of reports for individual establishments rather than companies. For businesses which were mailed a census form, separate information was obtained for each location where business was conducted, including each location of multiunit organizations. Each report was tabulated in accordance with the physical location at which the business was conducted.

Where two or more activities were carried on at a single location under a single ownership, all activities generally were grouped together as a single establishment, and the entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity, with all data for it included in that classification. However, in cases where distinct and separate economic activities (for which different industry classification codes were appropriate) were conducted under the same ownership at a single location, and where conditions prescribed by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual ${ }^{2}$ for recogniz-

[^5]ing the existence of more than one establishment were met, separate establishment reports for each of the different activities were reported in the census.

In the case of leased departments (separately owned businesses operated as departments of a retail business under another ownership such as a separately owned shoe department in a department store), only a single establishment combining leased departments with the retail establishment in which they are located is recognized for 1967 Census purposes.

Sales-Sales include merchandise sold and receipts from repairs and from other services to customers whether or not payment was received in 1967. Sales are net of deductions for refunds and allowances for merchandise returned by customers. Trade-in allowances are not deducted from total sales. Total sales exclude amounts other than those received from customers, such as income from investments, rental of real estate, etc. They include local and State sales taxes and Federal excise taxes collected by the store directly from customers and paid directly by the store to a local, State, or Federal tax agency. Gasoline, liquor, tobacco, and other excise taxes which are paid by the manufacturer or wholesaler and passed along to the retailer are also included.

Sales do not include retail sales made by manufacturers, wholesalers, service establishments, and other businesses whose primary activity is other than retail trade. They do, however, include receipts other than from the sale of merchandise at retail (e.g., service receipts, sales to industrial users, and sales to other retailers) by establishments primarily engaged in retail trade.
Although the count of establishments in this report represents the number in business at the end of the year, the sales figures include sales of all establishments in business at any time during the year. Data for nonemployer establishments are included in the tables if they operated at an annual sales volume rate of $\$ 2,500$ or more; however, data for part year nonemployers have not been projected to a full year's operation.

## KIND-OF-BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS

Retail trade, as defined in major groups 52 through 59 of the 1967 edition of the SIC Manual, includes establishments primarily engaged in selling merchandise to customers for personal, household, or farm use. Some of the important characteristics of retail trade establishments are: (1) The establishment is engaged in activities to attract the general public to buy; (2) the establishment buys or receives merchandise as well as sells; (3) the establishment may process its products, but such processing is incidental or subordinate to selling; and (4) the establishment is considered "retail" by the trade.
In this report, liquor stores operated by State and local governments, classified in SIC major groups 92 and 93, are also included.

Excluded from retail trade are places of business operated by institutions and open only to members or personnel, such as school cafeterias, restaurants and bars operated by clubs, eating places operated by industrial and commercial enterprises for their own employees, establishments operated by agencies of the Federal Government on military posts, hospitals, etc.

Establishments covered by the census were assigned a kind-of-business classification in accordance with the provisions of the 1967 edition of the SIC Manual. However, because in some instances a more detailed classification is required for census purposes than is available in the SIC Manual, additional kinds of business have been identified within the SIC categories.

It should be noted that kind-of-business classifications are not interchangeable with commodity classifications. Most businesses sell a number of kinds of commodities. The kind-of-business code assigned generally reflects either the individual commodity or the commodity group which is the primary source of the establishment's receipts or some mixture of commodities which characterize the establishment's business. Thus, the classification of establishments by kind of business generally does not make it possible to determine either the number of establishments handling a particular commodity or the sales of that commodity. For example, the "food group" classification excludes stores selling some food if the sale of food is not the primary source of receipts; moreover, even though stores are classified as "food stores" some of their receipts may be derived from the sale of nonfood products.

The basis for kind-of-business classification is described above in the sections under "Method of Coverage" and "Comparison of the 1963 Census With the 1967 Census-Classification." Descriptions of those kinds of business for which data are provided follow.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE, AND FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS (SIC Major Group 52)

This major group includes establishments primarily selling lumber, building materials, the basic lines of hardware, paint, wallpaper, glass, electrical supplies, roofing materials, and other equipment and supplies for all types of construction. Establishments primarily selling farm equipment are also included. Establishments in this group sell to contractors as well as to the general public. Establishments in this group which do not deal in lumber or millwork are classified as retail trade if sales to the general public equal 15 percent or more of total sales and sales to the general public and contractors combined equal 50 percent or more of total sales; otherwise they are classified as wholesale trade. (See below for discussion of treatment in 1967 of establishments which deal in lumber.)

Lumber and other building materials dealers (SIC 521)-Establishments primarily selling lumber, millwork, and other building materials and construction supplies such as brick, tile, cement, sand and gravel, cinder blocks, fencing materials, storm doors and windows, wallboard and roofing materials. In the 1967 Census of Business, data for lumber yards and for building materials dealers have been combined into a single kind-of-business classification, "Lumber and other building materials dealers." In the 1963 Census of Business data for these two kinds of business were shown separately.
Establishments which deal in lumber as well as other building materials, whose reported sales of lumber and millwork are 1 percent or more of their total sales and whose sales to the general public amounted to 1 percent or more of total sales, are classified as retail if their sales to the general public and to contractors combined equal 50 percent or more of total sales. In 1963, establishments dealing in lumber and other building materials were classified as "wholesale" if less than 15 percent of their total sales were to the general public.
Plumbing and heating equipment dealers (SIC 522)-Establishments primarily selling plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning equipment and supplies. Establishments primarily en-
gaged in installation on a contract basis or in repairs are included in Contract Construction.
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores (SIC 523)Establishments primarily selling paint, glass, and wallpaper or any combination of these lines. Establishments primarily engaged in installing glass or in wallpapering or painting are not included in Retail Trade.

Electrical supply stores (SIC 524)-Establishments primarily selling electrical supplies such as lighting fixtures, lamp bulbs, wiring, cable, and fuse boxes. Establishments primarily selling electrical appliances are included with "Furniture, Home Furnishings, and Equipment Stores" (SIC major group 57).

Hardware stores (SIC 5251)-Establishments primarily selling a number of basic hardware lines such as tools, builders' hardware, paint and glass, housewares and household appliances, cutlery, and roofing materials, no one of which accounts for 50 percent or more of the sales of the establishments.

Farm equipment dealers (SIC 5252)-Establishments primarily selling new or used farm tractors, reapers, mowers, planters, plows, and related farm equipment. Usually these establishments also sell farm hardware and miscellaneous farm supplies.

## GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP STORES

 (SIC Major Group 53, Part)This group includes all establishments within SIC major group 53, "General Merchandise," except for "nonstore" establishments (SIC's 532,534 , and 535 ), which for purposes of this publication are separately classified. (See "Nonstore Retailers" below.) This major group includes establishments which sell several lines of merchandise such as dry goods, apparel and accessories, furniture and home furnishings, small wares, hardware, and food.

Department stores (SIC 531)-Establishments normally employing 25 people or more, having sales of apparel and softgoods combined amounting to 20 percent or more of total sales, and engaged in selling each of the following lines of merchandise:

1. Furniture, home furnishings, appliances, radio and TV sets.
2. A general line of apparel for the family.
3. Household linens and dry goods.

For establishments classified as department stores in 1963, sales of any one of the above merchandise lines cannot exceed 85 percent
of total sales; for establishments included in classifications other than department stores in 1963, sales of any one of these lines cannot exceed 75 percent of total sales; for all other establishments to qualify as department stores, sales of each of the lines listed above must be less than 80 percent of total sales.

An establishment with total sales of $\$ 5$ million or more is classified as a department store even if sales of one of the merchandise lines described above exceeds the maximum percent of total sales, provided that the combined sales of the other two groups is $\$ 500,000$ or more. Relatively few stores are included in this classification as a result of this special rule and most of those which are would otherwise have been classified in the apparel group (SIC major group 56).

Variety stores (SIC 533)-Establishments primarily selling a variety of merchandise in the low and popular price ranges such as stationery, apparel and accessories, housewares, toys, toilet articles, hardware, and confectionery. These establishments frequently are known as " 5 and 10 cent" stores and " 5 cents to a dollar" stores, although merchandise is usually sold outside these price ranges.

Classification of stores in this category is primarily based on self designation by the store operators. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "limited price variety stores."

General merchandise stores (part of SIC 539)Establishments primarily selling several lines of merchandise such as household linens and dry goods, and/or a combination of apparel, hardware, housewares, or home furnishings and other lines in limited amounts. Establishments which meet the criteria for department stores, except as to employment, are iricluded in this classification. Also included in this classification are establishments whose sales of "apparel" or of "furniture and home furnishings" exceed half of their total sales providing that sales of the smaller of the two lines in combination with "dry goods and household linens" accounts for 20 percent or more of total sales.

Dry goods stores (part of SIC 539)-Establishments primarily selling piece goods, linens, towels, blankets, spreads, and other dry goods.

Sewing and needlework stores (part of SIC 539)-Establishments primarily selling sewing and knitting supplies, patterns, lace, and notions.

FOOD STORES
(SIC Major Group 54)
Establishments primarily selling food for home preparation and consumption. Establishments primarily selling prepared food and drinks for consumption on their own premises are classified as "Eating and Drinking Places" (SIC major group 58) and stores primarily engaged in selling packaged beers and liquors are classified separately as "Liquor stores" (SIC 592).

Grocery stores (SIC 541)-Establishments primarily selling (1) a wide variety of canned or frozen foods such as vegetables, fruits, and soups; (2) dry groceries, either packaged or in bulk, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, dried fruits, spices, sugar, flour and crackers; (3) other processed food and nonedible grocery items. In addition these establishments often sell smoked and prepared meats, fresh fish and poultry, fresh vegetables and fruits, and fresh or frozen meats.

Establishments commonly known as supermarkets, food stores, and delicatessens are included in this classification if receipts from sales of groceries and food items for offpremise preparation and consumption are 50 percent or more of total sales.

In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "grocery stores, including delicatessens."

Meat markets (part of SIC 542)-Establishments primarily selling fresh, frozen, or cured meats. Frequently these establishments also sell poultry, fish, dairy products, eggs, and some groceries. Establishments included in this category reported that "meat, fish, poultry" sales accounted for 80 percent or more of total sales, and that "fresh, frozen meat" accounted for 50 percent or more of their total receipts.

Fish (seafood) markets (part of SIC 542)Establishments primarily selling fresh or frozen fish, oysters and other shellfish, and other seafoods. These establishments frequently sell other food items commonly used in preparing seafood or consumed with seafoods. Establishments included in this category reported that "fish, other seafood" accounted for 50 percent or more of total receipts.

Fruit stores and vegetable markets (SIC 543)Establishments primarily selling fresh fruits and fresh vegetables. These establishments frequently carry a limited line of grocery items. Roadside stands of farmers selling only their
own produce are not included in the Census of Business.

Candy, nut, and confectionery stores (SIC 544)-Establishments primarily selling candy, nuts, sweetmeats, and other confections. A soda fountain or lunch counter is frequently operated in these stores. Candy and popcorn stands operated as concessions in motion picture theaters are included in this classification.

Retail bakeries-baking and selling (SIC 5462)_ Establishments primarily selling bakery products such as bread, cakes, pies, or cookies over the counter, some or all of which are baked on their own premises.

Bakeries, most of whose products are distributed directly to consumers or to stores by means of route delivery, are not included in the Census of Business but are included in the Census of Manufactures (SIC 205). In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Retail bakeries, manufacturing."

Retail bakeries-selling only (SIC 5463)- Establishments primarily selling bakery products such as bread, cakes, pies, or cookies over the counter, none of which are baked on the premises. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Retail bakeries, nonmanufacturing."

Dairy products stores (SIC 545)-Establishments primarily selling dairy products such as fluid milk and cream, cheese, ice cream and sherbets, over the counter. A limited line of groceries is frequently carried. Ice cream and frozen custard stands are classified in SIC 5812, "Eating places," and establishments which distribute ice cream and similar products from trucks are classified in SIC 5351, "Direct selling establishments." Establishments which bottle, pasteurize, homogenize, or otherwise process and distribute fluid milk are not included in the Census of Business, but are included in the Census of Manufactures (SIC 202).

Egg and poultry dealers (part of SIC 549)Establishments primarily selling eggs and live or dressed poultry. A limited line of groceries is frequently carried.
Other miscellaneous food stores (part of SIC 549)-Establishments not elsewhere classified, primarily selling specialized lines of food such as coffee and tea, spice, health foods, dietetic food, etc. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Other."

## AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS

(SIC Major Group 55, Except 554)
This group includes establishments which sell new and used automobiles and new parts and accessories, aircraft and marine dealers, and mobile home dealers. Establishments dealing exclusively in used parts are classified in SIC 5933, "Secondhand stores." Automotive distributors whose sales are primarily to dealers, and establishments primarily engaged in selling trucks and motorized industrial equipment are included in the Wholesale Trade portion of the Census of Business.
Motor vehicle dealers-new and used cars (SIC 551)-Establishments primarily engaged in the sale of new automobiles or new and used automobiles. These establishments frequently have repair departments, used car lots and carry stocks of replacement parts, tires, batteries, and automotive accessories, and may also sell commercial vehicles. In some tabulations this category is subdivided to show data separately for (1) dealers with domestic car franchises only, (2) dealers with imported car franchises only, and (3) dealers with domestic and imported car franchises. Used car lots and repair departments of franchised dealers are not recognized as separate establishments. Data for such operations are included in a single report from the franchised passenger car dealer. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Passenger car dealers, franchised."

Motor vehicle dealers-used cars only (SIC 552)-Establishments primarily selling used cars and not holding a franchise for the sale of new passenger cars. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Passenger car dealers, nonfranchised."

Home and auto supply stores (part of SIC 553)-Establishments engaged in selling a combination of lines of merchandise including tires, batteries and accessories, household appliances, radios and television sets, sporting and recreational goods, toys, housewares, and hardware, of which sales of tires, batteries and accessories account for between 25 and 49 percent of total sales.

Other tire, battery, accessory dealers (part of SIC 553)-Establishments primarily selling new automobile tires, batteries, automobile seat covers and other automotive parts and accessories. Establishments primarily selling used merchandise in these categories are classified as "Secondhand stores" (SIC 5933).

Boat dealers (SIC 5591)-Establishments primarily selling motorboats and other watercraft, marine supplies and outboard motors.

Household trailer dealers (SIC 5592)-Establishments primarily selling household trailers, mobile homes and campers.
Aircraft, motorcycle dealers (part of SIC 5599)Establishments primarily selling new or used motorcycles, or aircraft to noncommercial users. Dealers selling parts and supplies for these products to noncommercial users are also included.
Automotive dealers, n.e.c. (part of SIC 5599)Establishments primarily selling automotive products not elsewhere classified.

## GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS (SIC 554)

Establishments primarily selling gasoline and automotive lubricants. Usually these establishments also sell tires, batteries, and accessories, and perform minor repair work and services. Establishments called garages but deriving more than half of their receipts from sale of gasoline and oil are included.

## APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES (SIC Major Group 56)

Establishments in this group are primarily engaged in selling clothing of all kinds and related articles for personal wear and adornment. Not included in this group are establishments which meet the criteria for department stores (SIC 531) or general merchandise stores (part of SIC 539) even though most of their receipts are from the sale of apparel and apparel accessories.
Women's ready-to-wear stores (SIC 562)-Establishments primarily selling women's and girls' ready-to-wear apparel. Establishments are included in this category provided (1) their sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 80 percent or more of total sales, (2) sales of all women's and girls' apparel are three or more times the sales of all men's and boys' apparel, and (3) sales of dresses, coats and suits, and furs are two or more times greater than sales of millinery, hosiery, underwear, blouses, handbags, and other apparel and accessories.

Establishments primarily selling garments made to customer order are classified as "Custom tailors" (SIC 567). This industry includes ready-to-wear "Bridal shops" and "Ma-
ternity shops" which were classified as separate industries in the 1963 Census of Business.
Millinery stores (part of SIC 563)-Establishments primarily selling women's hats, including those making hats on the premises to customer order.

Corsets and lingerie stores (part of SIC 563)Establishments primarily selling women's foundation garments, lingerie, negligees, robes, and other intimate wear. Establishments primarily engaged in selling foundation garments made or fitted to individual customer order are also included.

Other women's accessory, specialty stores (part of SIC 563)-Establishments primarily selling a specialized line of women's and girls' apparel items (such as sportswear, beachwear, blouses, and hosiery). Included in this industry are establishments which meet the definition for women's ready-to-wear stores except that receipts from sales of dresses, coats, suits, and furs are not twice as much or more than sales of other women's and girls' apparel. Establishments which sell men's and boys' apparel in combination with women's and girls' apparel may be classified as "Family clothing stores" (SIC 565) under conditions specified in the definition for that kind of business.
This industry includes "hosiery stores" which were separately classified in the 1963 Census of Business.
Furriers and fur shops (SIC 568)-Establishments primarily selling furs and fur garments. Establishments primarily engaged in selling fur garments made on their own premises to individual order are also included.
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores (SIC 561)-Establishments primarily selling men's and boys' ready-to-wear clothing and furnishings. Establishments are included in this category provided (1) their sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 50 percent or more of total sales, and (2) receipts from sales of all men's and boys' apparel are three or more times the receipts from sales of all women's and girls' apparel. Establishments primarily selling garments made to customer order are classified as "Custom tailors" (SIC 567).
Custom tailors (SIC 567)-Establishments primarily selling men's and women's outer garments such as suits, overcoats, uniforms, dresses, etc. made on their own premises to customer order. Establishments primarily sell-
ing furs and fur apparel are classified as "Furriers and fur shops" (SIC 568).
Family clothing stores (SIC 565)-Establishments primarily selling clothing, furnishings, and accessories for men, women, and children, without specializing in any one line. Establishments are included in this category provided (1) their sales of all types of apparel (except as noted in the definition for general merchandise group stores) account for 80 percent or more of their total sales, (2) sales of all women's and girls' apparel items are not more than three times the sales of all men's and boys' items, and (3) the sales of all men's and boys' apparel items are not more than three times the sales of all women's and girls' apparel items.

Men's shoe stores (part of SIC 566)-Establishments primarily selling men's and boys' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling women's and girls', and/or children's and infants' footwear are included in this classification if sales of men's and boys' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of women's and girls', children's and infants' footwear. See also the definitions for the other types of shoe stores.

Women's shoe stores (part of SIC 566)-Establishments primarily selling women's and girls' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling men's and boys' and/or children's and infants' footwear are included in this classification provided that sales of women's and girls' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of men's, boys', children's, and infants' footwear. See also the definition for the other types of shoe stores.
Children's and juveniles' shoe stores (part of SIC 566)-Establishments primarily selling children's and infants' shoes and other footwear. Establishments selling men's, boys', and/or women's and girls' footwear are included in this classification provided that sales of children's and infants' footwear are more than three times the combined sales of men's, boys', women's, and girls' footwear. See also the definitions for the other types of shoe stores.
Family shoe stores (part of SIC 566)-Establishments primarily selling shoes and other footwear. Establishments in this classification sell both men's and women's shoes, and may or may not sell children's shoes. Accessory lines such as hosiery, gloves, and handbags are also frequently sold. The sales of any one of the three major groupings (men's and boys' footwear, women's and girls' footwear, and
children's and infants' footwear) are not more than three times the sales of the other two groups combined. If children's and infants' footwear are not carried, sales of the larger of the two remaining groups are not more than three times the sales of the smaller. See also the definitions for the other types of shoe stores.
Children's and infants' wear stores (SIC 564)Establishments primarily selling children's and infants' clothing, furnishings, and accessories.

Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores (SIC 569)-Establishments primarily selling specialized lines of apparel and accessories not elsewhere classified.

## FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS, AND EQUIPMENT STORES (SIC Major Group 57)

Establishments primarily selling merchandise used in furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, glass and chinaware, domestic stoves, refrigerators, other household electrical and gas appliances, and radio and TV sets. Also included are musical instrument stores and music and record shops.

Furniture stores (SIC 5712)-Establishments primarily selling household furniture, beds, mattresses, springs, and other sleep equipment. Also included in this classification are establishments selling household appliances, phonographs, radio and TV sets, and floor coverings provided the receipts from sales of furniture and sleep equipment exceed those from sales of other merchandise.

Floor covering stores (SIC 5713)-Establishments primarily selling floor coverings of any kind or combination such as rugs, carpets, linoleum, floor tile (rubber, vinyl, asphalt, cork), and related products. Installation of floor coverings may be performed incidental to selling by these stores.
Drapery, curtain, and upholstery stores (SIC 5714)-Establishments primarily selling draperies, curtains, slipcovers, and upholstery materials. Establishments primarily selling custom-made draperies and slipcovers for household use are also included. Establishments primarily engaged in reupholstering or repairing furniture are included in the Selected Services portion of the Census of Business.
China, glassware, and metalware stores (SIC 5715)-Establishments primarily selling china, glassware, crockery, tinware, enamelware, aluminumware, stainless steel flatware,
cutlery, and other metalware for table and kitchen use. Establishments primarily selling sterling or plated silver flatware or tableware are classified as "Jewelry stores" (SIC 597).
Miscellaneous home furnishings stores (SIC 5719)-Establishments primarily selling specialized lines of home furnishings not elsewhere classified, such as lamps and lampshades, venetian blinds and window shades, picture frames and mirrors, and other miscellaneous home furnishings.

Household appliance stores (SIC 572)-Establishments primarily selling electric and gas household appliances such as washers, dryers, refrigerators, stoves, freezers, vacuum cleaners, electric irons, percolators, hot plates, dehumidifiers, self-contained room air conditioners, and other household appliances. Some public utility companies operate establishments primarily engaged in the sale of electric and gas appliances for household use. Such establishments are also included in this classification. Also included are establishments selling furniture, sleep equipment, phonographs, radio and TV sets, provided the receipts from the sales of household appliances exceed those of other merchandise.

Radio and television stores (SIC 5732)-Establishments primarily selling radios, television sets, record players, tape recorders, and other sound reproducing equipment. Installation may be performed incidental to the sale of these items.

Establishments which also sell furniture, sleep equipment, and household appliances are included provided the receipts from sales of radios, television sets, phonographs, and tape recorders exceed those of other merchandise. Radio and television repair shops are classified in SIC 7622 and are included in the Selected Services portion of the Census of Business.

Record shops (part of SIC 5733)-Establishments primarily selling phonograph records and albums. Related merchandise is also frequently sold in these stores.

Musical instrument stores (part of SIC 5733)Establishments primarily selling musical instruments such as organs, pianos, horns, stringed instruments, and percussion instruments. Other musical supplies may also be sold in these stores.

## EATING AND DRINKING PLACES (SIC Major Group 58)

This major group includes establishments primarily selling prepared foods and drinks for
consumption on or near the premises; and lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate or take home consumption. Also included are caterers who sell prepared foods which are served elsewhere than at their place of business and in-plant food contractors. Data for inplant food contractors are included in the United States Summary report. Eating and drinking places operated as leased concessions in theaters, hotels, motels, and places of amusement are included here. Candy and popcorn stands located in theaters are, however, included in "Candy, nut, and confectionery stores" (SIC 5441).
Restaurants, lunchrooms, caterers (part of SIC 5812)-Establishments primarily selling prepared food and drink for consumption either on the premises or at a place designated by the customer. Establishments calling themselves caterers but not selling prepared foods as part of their business activity are not included in this category.

Establishments in which sales of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises exceed receipts from sales of prepared foods and nonalcoholic beverages are classified as "Drinking places" (SIC 5813). Counter or table service may be provided at establishments calling themselves restaurants or lunchrooms.

Cafeterias (part of SIC 5812)-Establishments primarily selling prepared foods and drinks for consumption on the premises. In these establishments the customers serve themselves.

Refreshment places (part of SIC 5812)-Establishments primarily selling limited lines of refreshments and prepared food items. Included in this group are establishments which prepare refreshment items such as frozen custard, pizza, barbequed chicken, and hamburgers for consumption either on or near the premises or for "take-home" consumption.

In the 1963 Census of Business, ice cream, frozen custard, soft ice cream, and similar refreshment items sold from trucks were included in this classification. In the 1967 Census of Business, these establishments are classified as "Direct selling (house-to-house canvass) establishments" (SIC 5351) in the "Nonstore Retailers" group.
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) (SIC 5813)-Establishments primarily selling drinks such as beer, ale, wine, liquor, and other alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. Prepared foods are frequently sold at these establishments, but receipts from sales of alcoholic beverages exceed receipts from sales of food.

## DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES (SIC 591)

Drug stores (part of SIC 591)-Establishments which fill and sell prescriptions. These establishments also sell proprietary drugs, patent medicines, and other health and first-aid products. Usually these establishments also sell a variety of other merchandise such as cosmetics, toiletries, candy, tobacco products, magazines, and toys.
Proprietary stores (part of SIC 591)-Establishments generally selling the same merchandise as drug stores, except that prescriptions are not filled and sold.

## MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES (SIC Major Group 59, Except 591)

This major group includes retail stores not elsewhere classified. In the 1963 Census of Business this group was called "Other retail stores."
Liquor stores (SIC 592), also governmentoperated liquor stores (part of major groups 92 and 93)-Establishments primarily selling packaged alcoholic beverages such as ale, beer, wine, and whiskey for consumption off the premises. Liquor stores operated by States, counties, and municipalities are included.
Antique stores (SIC 5932)-Establishments primarily selling antique furniture and home furnishings, glassware, and objects of art.

Secondhand stores (SIC 5933)-Establishments primarily selling secondhand merchandise such as apparel, furniture, appliances, books, automobile parts, musical instruments, etc. in any combination. Pawnshops and pawnbrokers are included in this classification. Establishments selling used automobiles, household trailers, motorcycles, aircraft, and boats are classified in the "Automotive Dealers" group (SIC major group 55, except 554).

Sporting goods stores (SIC 5952)-Establishments primarily selling a general or specialized line of sporting goods and equipment for hunting, camping, fishing, skiing, riding, tennis, golf, and other sports; and gymnasium and playground equipment.

Bicycle shops (SIC 5953)-Establishments primarily selling bicycles and bicycle parts and accessories.
Jewelry stores (SIC 597)-Establishments primarily selling any combination of the lines of jewelry such as diamonds and other precious stones mounted in precious metals as rings,
bracelets, and brooches; sterling and plated silverware; and watches and clocks.

Fuel oil dealers (SIC 5983)-Establishments primarily selling fuel oil.
Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers (SIC 5984)-Establishments primarily selling liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) either in bulk, or bottled. In the 1963 Census of Business, this industry was titled "bottled gas dealers."
Fuel and ice dealers, n.e.c. (SIC 5982)-Establishments primarily selling coal, coke, charcoal, wood, ice, or any combination of these lines.

In the 1963 Census of Business, data were shown separately for "Coal and wood dealers" (part of SIC 5982) and "Ice dealers" (part of SIC 5982).

Florists (SIC 5992)-Establishments primarily selling cut flowers and growing plants. Greenhouses and nurseries are not included in the Census of Business unless receipts are primarily from sales of products not grown on the premises. However, retail establishments primarily selling seeds, bulbs, and nursery stock are classified in SIC 5969, "Farm and garden supply stores, n.e.c."

Cigar stores and stands (SIC 5993)-Establishments primarily selling cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and smokers' supplies. Many of the establishments included in this classification are operated as concessions in places of amusement, railway stations, airports, and other public places. Establishments operated by the blind, but owned by State agencies are included here.

Book stores (SIC 5942)-Establishments primarily selling new books and periodicals. Stationery and related items may also be sold by these establishments. Book clubs (not engaged in publishing) primarily selling new books through the mail are included in SIC 532 "Mail order houses" in the "Nonstore Retailers" group.
Stationery stores (SIC 5943)-Establishments primarily selling stationery items such as paper and paper products (including printing and engraving), school and office supplies, accounting and legal forms, greeting cards, post cards and novelties. Establishments selling primarily to business and institutional users are classified in Wholesale Trade.
Hay, grain, and feed stores (SIC 5962)-Establishments primarily selling hay, grain, and feed. These establishments also frequently
sell fertilizer and other farm supplies and equipment.
Other farm supply stores (part of SIC 5969)Establishments primarily selling farm supplies other than hay, grain, and feed, not elsewhere classified such as seed, fertilizer, irrigation and drainage equipment, pumps, agricultural chemicals, and dairy supplies.
Garden supply stores (part of SIC 5969)-Establishments primarily selling seeds, bulbs, nursery stock, garden tools, and other farm, and garden supplies and tools. Nurseries and greenhouses are not within the scope of the Census of Business unless receipts are primarily from sales of products not grown on the premises.

News dealers and newsstands (SIC 5994)Establishments primarily selling newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals.

Hobby, toy, and game shops (SIC 5995)Establishments primarily selling toys, games, and hobby kits and supplies. Establishments primarily selling artists' supplies, or collectors' items such as coins, stamps, and autographs are classified in SIC 5999, "Miscellaneous retail stores, n.e.c."
Camera and photographic supply stores (SIC 5996)-Establishments primarily selling cameras, film, and other photographic supplies and equipment. Establishments primarily engaged in finishing films are classied in Industry 7395 in the Selected Services portion of the Census of Business.
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops (SIC 5997)Establishments primarily selling combined lines of gift and novelty merchandise, souvenirs, and miscellaneous small art goods such as greeting cards and holiday decorations.
Optical goods stores (part of SIC 5999)-Establishments primarily engaged in selling eyeglasses and related optical goods. In 1967 establishments whose receipts were primarily from eye examinations and prescribing eyeglasses or contact lenses and providing the eyeglasses or contact lenses they prescribed were not included in the Census of Business; in 1963 such establishments were included in this classification.

Retail stores, n.e.c. (part of SIC 5999)-Establishments not elsewhere classified primarily selling specialized lines of merchandise such as collectors' items and supplies, artists' supplies, orthopedic and artificial limbs, drafting materials, typewriters, luggage and leather goods, pets, religious goods, hearing aids, rub-
ber stamps, monuments and tombstones, and other merchandise not elsewhere classified.

In the 1963 Census of Business, data for typewriter stores, luggage, leather goods stores, religious goods stores, and pet shops (all parts of SIC 5999) were shown separately. For the 1967 Census of Business, no separate data are available for these kinds of business.

## NONSTORE RETAILERS

(Part of SIC Major Group 53)
Mail-order houses (SIC 532)-Establishments primarily selling merchandise as a result of orders received by mail. Customers are made aware of goods available for sale through catalogs, mailing pieces, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and advertising on radio and television. Houses operated by companies which operate catalog order stores and catalog order desks in other retail establishments of the company, also fill orders from those sources. Catalog order stores are included in this classification and they are counted as separate establishments. Sales made from catalog order desks are included with the sales of the retail establishment in which they are located.

In some tabulations at the national or geographic division level, mail-order houses are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise they sell in the same manner as the store-type establishments.

Merchandising machine operators (SIC 534)Establishments primarily selling merchandise through coin-operated vending machines which are generally located on the premises of other businesses. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Merchandise vending machine operators."

Since a large number of merchandise vending machine operations are conducted in conjunction with the operation of manufacturing plants and of wholesale and other establishments not classified in retail trade, data for "retail" merchandise vending machine operators should not be interpreted as providing a measure of total sales through merchandise vending machines. The data for "retail" merchandise vending machine operators also do not include sales made through vending machines owned by establishments classified in other kinds of retail trade. Merchandise vending machine operators are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise sold in the machines on location as of the end of the census year. Operators of coin-operated service machines such as wash-
ers, dryers, music machines, and amusement and game machines are included in the Selected Services portion of the 1967 Census of Business.

Direct selling establishments (SIC 535)-Establishments primarily selling merchandise by house-to-house canvass, by party plan, or from a truck. When the canvassers are employed by the organization which they represent, the "establishment" is the location from which they operate. However, many of the important organizations whose products are distributed in this manner utilize self-employed canvassers as their representatives. Each such canvasser is counted as an "establishment" in this report. As a result, the "number of establishments" count is considerably larger than would be the case if the count were based on the primary organizations whose products are being distributed. Establishments in operation throughout the census year were included if their annual sales were $\$ 2,500$ or more; establishments in operation during part of the census year were included only if their sales were at an annual rate of $\$ 2,500$ or more. Consequently, the "number of establishments" in this category should not be interpreted as being a count of the total number of selfemployed canvassers.

Direct selling organizations are divided into subclassifications on the basis of the merchandise they sell. Establishments selling ice cream, frozen custard, soft ice cream and similar refreshment items from trucks were included with "refreshment places" (part of SIC 5812) in the 1963 Census of Business but are now included in this classification. In the 1963 Census of Business this industry was titled "Direct selling (house-to-house) organizations."

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1967 Census of Business may be obtained on computer tape, on punch cards, or in tabular form. The data provided in such special tabulations will be in summary form and will be subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis and the request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to: Chief, Business Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C. 20233.

RETAIL TRADE GENERAL QUESTIONS


## RETAIL TRADE GENERAL QUESTIONS.-Continued

9. DEPARTMENT OR CONCESSION LOCATED IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ANOTHER FIRM
a. Is your business at this location conducted as a department or concession (such as a paint department in a department store) in an establishment operated by another firm?.................................. $\quad \square$ Yes $2 \square$ No Mark "Yes," if customers normally consider your operation as part of the establishment operated by the other firm, or if your sales to customers are billed by that estahlishment.

| b. If "Yes," please enter the name and description | Name | Kind of business |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | (kind of business) of the establishment which is operated by the other firm


|  | ENT OR CONCESSION <br> partment, concession, or busin a," if there is any operation of ment, or if you bill customers | ABLISHMENT <br> perated within this esta rmally consider part of , concession, or busin | ment? |  | 1 | Yes | 2 | $\xrightarrow{\text { I- } 2 \mathrm{XX}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | please complete a line for eac | 2XX | $2.3$ |  | 4 |  | 5 | 2.6* |
|  | Name and address of owner of department or concession | Kind of business of department or concession | Estimated sales during 1967 |  | the of this ment ed in 7a? |  | pay. <br> of this <br> riment <br> ded in 7d? | Census Use Only |
|  |  |  | Dollars | Yes | No | Yes | No |  |
| 1. |  |  |  | 1 | 12 | 1 | 12 |  |
| 2. |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 |  |
| 3. |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 1 | 12 |  |

11. YOUR BUSINESS LOCATIONS
a. In 1967 did you operate your business at more than one location under the

Employer Identification Number you had at the end of 1967 ?.............................................................................. 1 Yes 2 No
b. If "Yes," is marked above, separately list below each location, including your main selling location and facilities other than selling establishments
(such as warehouses, central administrative offices, buying offices, etc.).

| Address of business <br> (Number, street, city or town, county, State, ZIP code) | Description of business | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Census } \\ & \text { Use } \\ & \text { Only } \end{aligned}$ | Sales |  | Number of paid employees (Pay period including March 12) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Dollars | Cents |  |
| 1. |  |  |  | XX |  |
| 2. |  |  |  | XX |  |
| 3. |  |  |  | XX |  |
| 4. |  |  |  | XX |  |
| Totals for this Employer Identification Number (Sales total should equal the entry in item 7a) |  |  |  | XX |  |

## Appendix D

## KIND-OF-BUSINESS TITLES AND REPORTING-FORM NUMBERS

Listed below are retail kind-of-business titles and their corresponding reporting-form numbers. Requests for copies of any of these forms, including the inquiries used to classify establishments by kind of business, should be directed to the Business Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

| Kind-of-business title | Form <br> number | Kind-of-business title | Form <br> number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE,
AND FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS
Building materials and supply stores:
Lumber and other building materials

CB-52A
Paint, glass, and wallpaper stores
Electrical supply stores
Hardware stores
Farm equipment dealers $\qquad$
GENERAL MERCHANDISE GROUP STORES

| Department stores | CB-53A |
| :---: | :---: |
| Variety stores |  |
| Miscellaneous general merchandise stores: |  |
| General merchandise stores ------------ CB-53A |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Dry goods stores } \\ \text { Sewing and needlework stores --------------------------1) }\end{array}\right\}$ CB-53B |  |
|  |  |  |

## FOOD STORES



## AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS

Motor vehicle dealers:
Motor vehicle dealers-new and used cars: Dealers with domestic car franchise only_ Dealers with imported car franchise only_ Dealers with domestic, imported car franchises
Motor vehicle dealers-used cars only ----
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers:

Other tire, battery, and accessory dealers_-
Miscellaneous automotive dealers:
Boat dealers
Household trailer dealers ----------------------
Aircraft, motorcycle dealers
Automotive dealers, n.e.c.

## GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS

Gasoline service stations

## APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES, <br> EXCEPT SHOE STORES

Women's clothing, specialty stores; furriers:
Women's ready-to-wear stores
Women's accessory and specialty stores: Millinery stores
Corset and lingerie stores
Other women's accessory, specialty stores
Furriers and fur shops
CB-56A

Other apparel and accessory stores:
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores
Custom tallors
Family clothing stores
Miscellaneous apparel and accessory stores

## SHOE STORES



FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS, AND EQUIPMENT STORES


EATING AND DRINKING PLACES
Eating places:
Restaurants and lunchrooms --------------

Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)


## DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES



MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES


Sporting goods stores and bicycle shops:
Sporting goods stores
Bicycle shops

```
Jewelry stores

Fuel and ice dealers:
Fuel oil dealers
Liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers

Florists
Cigar stores and stands
Other miscellaneous retail stores:
Book and stationery stores:

\section*{Book stores}


Hay, grain, and feed stores
Other farm supply stores
Garden supply stores
News dealers and newsstands
Hobby, toy, and game shops
Camera and phe
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops
Optical goods stores
Retail stores, n.e.c.

\section*{Appendix E}

\section*{MERCHANDISE LINES, CODES, AND REPORTING-FORM NUMBERS}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\hline Code & As abbreviated in tables & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ As shown on reporting form }
\end{tabular}

\section*{MERCHANDISE LINES, CODES, AND REPORTING-FORM NUMBERS-Continued}
\begin{tabular}{llcc}
\hline Code & As abbreviated in tables & As shown on reporting form & Form \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{MERCHANDISE LINES, CODES, AND REPORTING-FORM NUMBERS—Continued}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Code & As abbreviated in tables & As shown on reporting form & Form number \\
\hline 260 & Kitchenware-home furnishings & Kitchenware, small electric appliances, china, glassware, lamps, lamp shades, mirrors, pictures and other home furnishings. & AL \\
\hline 261 & China-glassware & China, glassware, gift shop, lamps, lamp shades, mirrors, and pictures. \(\qquad\) & \\
\hline 262 & Kitchenware-housewares & Kitchenware and housewares, including small electric appliances, fireplace and barbecue equipment (include dinette furniture on line 240 -not here). \(\qquad\) & CB-53A \\
\hline 263 & Other kitchenware-home furnish. & All other merchandise on line 260 (except lines 261 and 262). ......) & \\
\hline 264 & Small electrical appliances & Small electric appliances .......................................................... & XB \\
\hline 265 & All other kitchenwr-houswr & All other merchandise on line 260 (except items on line 264). ........ \(\}\) & \\
\hline 266 & All other home furn exc. china ...........- & All other merchandise on line 260 (except line 267). ..................) & CB-59D \\
\hline 267 & China, glassware .............................. & China, glassware ...................................................................... \(\}\) & \\
\hline 280 & Jewelry-optical goods & Jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, optical goods & ALL \\
\hline 281 & Watches-clocks & Watches, clocks, including diamond watches ...............................) & \\
\hline 282 & Silverware & Silverware, all kinds (flatware, hollowware, sterling, plate, and stainless steel). \(\qquad\) & \\
\hline 285 & All other jewelry items & All other jewelry items, including costume and novelty. ................. & CB-59D \\
\hline 286 & Optical goods & Optical goods & \\
\hline 287 & Diamonds exc. diamond watches & Diamonds, diamond jewelry except diamond watches. .................. & \\
\hline 288 & Rings, exc. diamonds. & Rings, except diamonds. & \\
\hline 300 & Sporting-recreation equip & Sporting and recreational equipment, boats, bicycles, luggage, hunting, fishing, camping equipment. & ALL \\
\hline 301 & Athletic goods-individuals & Athletic goods, sales to individuals. ......................................... \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ) & \\
\hline 302 & Athletic goods-teams & Athletic goods, sales to teams. & \\
\hline 303 & Hunting equip. & Hunting equipment & CB-59C \\
\hline 304 & Fishing equip. & Fishing equipment & \\
\hline 305 & Winter sports equip. ....................... & Winter sports equipment & \\
\hline 306 & Boats-motors-marine equip. & Boats, motors, other marine equipment & CB-59C, XB \\
\hline 307 & Outboard boats & Outboard boats .................................................................. & \\
\hline 308 & Outboard motors & Outboard motors & \\
\hline 309 & Inboard motor boats & Inboard motor boats & CB.XC \\
\hline 311 & Inboard outdrive boats & Inboard outdrive boats & \\
\hline 312 & Boat trailers & Boat trailers & \\
\hline 313 & Marine access. and parts .. & Marine accessories and parts ................................................ & \\
\hline 315 & Camping equip.supplies ..................- & Camping equipment, supplies (tents, sleeping bags, stoves, lanterns, etc.). & \\
\hline 316 & Bicycles-luggage & Bicycles, luggage, other merchandise on line 300 (except items on line 315). \(\qquad\) & CB-59C \\
\hline 317 & All other sptg goods, exc. boats & All other merchandise on line 300 (except items on line 306). ...... & CB.XB \\
\hline 318 & All other boats ..................... & All other boats not listed above. ........................................... & \\
\hline 319 & All other mdse, except boats ............. & All other merchandise on line 300 (except items on lines 307,308 , \(\}\) 309, 311, 312, and 313). & CB-XC \\
\hline 320 & Hardware-gardening equipment & Hardware, tools, gardening equipment and supplies, electrical supplies. \(\qquad\) & ALL \\
\hline 321 & Hardware-tools & Hardware, tools, power tools, electrical supplies (include unpainted furniture on line 242-not here). & CB-53A \\
\hline 322 & Gardening equipment-supplies. & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lawn and garden supplies ............................................................ } \\ \text { Gardening equipment and supplies, power mowers, nursery, farm } \\ \text { equipment and fencing (include lawn and garden furniture on line } \\ 242-\text { not here). }\end{array}\right.\) & CB-52C \\
\hline 323 & Plumbing-electrical supplies . & Plumbing and electrical supplies. & \\
\hline 324 & Other hardware-tools ............. & Other hardware, tools (except items or lines 322 and 323). & CB.52C \\
\hline 340 & Lumber-building materials & Lumber, millwork, building materials, paints, heating and plumbing equipment, home repair and modernization equipment and supplies (include major appliances on line 220-not here). & ALL \\
\hline 341 & Lumber ......................................... & Lumber (all kinds, including glued, laminated, softwood flooring, wood shingles, and hardware flooring, strip and block). & \\
\hline 342 & Plywood & Plywood (all kinds, softwood and hardwood). ............................. & \\
\hline 343 & Windows-doors and frames (metal) & Windows, doors, and frames, metal. & \\
\hline 344 & Kitchen cabinets & Kitchen cabinets (include wood and metal). ................................ & \\
\hline 345 & All other millwork ........................... & All other millwork (include moldings, wood window and door frames and units). & CB.52A \\
\hline 346 & Wallboard ..................................... & Wallboard (âll kinds, including gypsum, insulating, hardboards, wall and ceiling tile, particle boards, and roof decking). & \\
\hline 347 & Asphalt and asbestos products ........... & Asphalt and asbestos products (including shingles, roofing, siding, paper, felt coatings). (Report floor tile on line 240. ) \(\qquad\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{MERCHANDISE LINES, CODES, AND REPORTING-FORM NUMBERS—Continued}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Code & As abbreviated in tables & As shown on reporting form & Form number \\
\hline 348 & Paint-glass-wallpaper & Paint, glass, and wallpaper & CB.52A, 53A \\
\hline 349 & Heating and plumbing equip. .- & Heating and plumbing equipment (all kinds). ...............................) & \\
\hline 351 & Metal roofing and siding ........... & Metal roofing and siding. .......... & \\
\hline 352 & Masonry supplies ............... & Masonry supplies (including cement, lime, plaster, brick, clay ріре). & \\
\hline 353 & Insulation & Insulation (including batt, fill and roll). ................................... & CB-52A \\
\hline 354 & Prefabricated bldgs. and parts & Prefabricated building and parts, including components such as panels, trusses, floor systems. & \\
\hline 355 & All other building materials & All other buliding materials and supplies. ................................ & \\
\hline & & (All other merchandise except 357, 358, 359, 361. ....................... & CB-52B \\
\hline 356 & All other lumber, millwork & All other merchandise on line 340 (except items on line 348). ...... & CB.53A \\
\hline & & Other lumber, millwork, building materials, heating and plumbing equipment, home repair and modernization equipment and supplies. & CB-52C \\
\hline 357 & Paint-varnish, etc. & Paint, varnish, shellac, enamel, lacquer. ..................................) & \\
\hline 358 & Paint sundries ........... & Paint sundries (brushes, thinners, ladders, compound, spackling paste, etc.). \(\qquad\) & CB-52B \\
\hline 359 & Wallpaper-other wall coverings ........... & Wallpaper, other wall coverings. ............................................. & \\
\hline 361 & Glass & Glass (include glassware items on line 260-not here). ............... & \\
\hline 362 & Lumber-millwork ........... & Lumber, millwork ............................................................... \(\}\) & CB-59F \\
\hline 363
364 & Other building materials Paint-sundries-glass-wallpa & Other building materials (items on line 362). & CB.52C \\
\hline 380 & Automobiles-trucks & Automobiles, trucks, other powered road vehicles. & ALL \\
\hline 381 & New passenger cars-retail ...... & New passenger cars-retail. .................................................. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ) & \\
\hline 382 & New passengers cars-wholesale & New passenger cars-wholesale (for resale). & \\
\hline 383 & New commercial vehicles-retail .. & New commercial vehicles-retail. & \\
\hline 384 & New commercial vehicles-whsle. . & New commercial vehicles-wholesale (for resale). & CB.XA \\
\hline 385 & Used passenger cars-retail & Used passenger cars-retail. & \\
\hline 386 & Used passenger cars-whsle ... & Used passenger cars-wholesale (for resale). ... & \\
\hline 387 & Used commercial vehicles .... & Used commercial vehicles ............. & \\
\hline 389 & Motorcycles-motor scooters & Motorcycles, motor scooters & CB.XA, XC, XD \\
\hline 391 & Other power road vehicles ..... & All other merchandise on line 380 (except items on line 389). & CB-XB, XC, XD \\
\hline 392 & All other autos-trucks ........... & All other merchandise on line 380 (except items on lines 381, 382, \(383,384,385,386,387\), and 389). & CB-XA \\
\hline 400 & Auto fuels-lubricants & Automotive fuels and lubricants. & ALL \\
\hline 401 & Gasoline & Gasoline .................................... & \\
\hline 402 & Other automotive fuels ........... & Other automotive fuels (including diesel). ........ & A, XB, XCD \\
\hline 403 & Motor oils-greases-other oils .. & Motor oil, greases, other automotive lubricants. & \\
\hline 420 & Auto tires-batteries-access. & Automobile tires, tubes, batteries, accessories, parts. .... & ALL \\
\hline 416 & New tires-tubes (fleet operators) & New automobile tires and tubes sold to fleet operators. ..............-- & \\
\hline 417 & New tires-tubes-other users ...... & New automobile tires sold to other users. & \\
\hline 418 & Retreads (fleet operators) ........ & Retread automobile tires sold to fleet operators. ........................ & СВ.ХВ \\
\hline 419 & Retreads (other users) ........... & Retread automobile tires sold to other users. ............................. & \\
\hline 421 & Parts installed in repair work .... & Parts-installed in repair work. ......... & CB-XA, XD \\
\hline 422 & Parts-wholesale -................. & Parts-wholesale (to other businesses). & CB.XA \\
\hline 423 & Parts-retail ........ & Parts-retail (over the counter). & \\
\hline 424 & Automoblie tires-batteries-acc. & Automobile tires, batteries, access., tubes. & CB-XA, XD \\
\hline 426 & Automobile accessories .......... & Automobile accessories, parts (over the counter). ....................... & \\
\hline 428 & New auto tires-sold to dealers .......... & New automobile tires and tubes sold to dealers for resale. ............ & \\
\hline 429 & New truck-bus tires (to users) .... & New truck and bus tires (include industrial, off-the-road, farm tractor tires) sold to users. & \\
\hline 431 & New truck-bus tires (to dealers) & New truck and bus tires (include industrial, off-the-road, farm tractor tires) sold to dealers for resale. & \\
\hline 433 & Retreads sold to dealers & Retread automobile tires sold to dealers for resale. .-.......... & CB-XB \\
\hline 434 & Retreads-truck-bus (to users). & Retread truck and bus tires (include industrial, off-the-road, farm tractor tires) sold to users. \(\qquad\) & \\
\hline 435 & Retreads-truck-bus (to dealers) & Retread truck and bus tires (include industrial, off-the-road, farm tractor tires) sold to dealers for resale. & \\
\hline 436 & Storage batteries & Storage batteries. \(\square\) & \\
\hline 440 & Farm equipment-machinery ................ & Farm equipment, machinery. .................................................. & AL \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\hline Code & As abbreviated in tables & As shown on reporting form & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Form \\
number
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Hay-grain-feed-farm supplies
Hay-grain-feeds
Seed
Fertilizers-insecticides
Other farm supplies
Household fuels-ice
LP gas-wholesale
Other LP gas sales
Other fuels
All other merchandise
Toys-games-wheel goods
Books-stationery-photo. equip.
Mobile homes-household trailers
Camp trailers-travel traiters Utility trailers

All other merchandise
Commercial stationery-off. supl.
Office mach. exc. typewriters
Typewriters
Social stationery-greeting cards
Books-periodicals
Art-drafting-eng. supplies
All other merchandise
All other merchandise
Paper-paper products \(\qquad\)
Mdse. exc. toys-games-books-sta.

\section*{Nonmerchandise receipts}

Printing to order
Renting-leasing-office mach.
Other nonmerchandise receipts
Brake and wheel services
Tire services other than retread
Other nonmerchandise receipts
Service labor


Other nonmerchandise receipts All other nonmerchandise receipts on line 520 except items on
Watch-clock-jewelry repairs
Storage and docking services
Other nonmerchandise receipts
All nonmdse. repts from customers
Auto repair
All other service receipts
Auto-truck rental or léase

Service labo
Repair service labor.
Hay, grain, feed, farm supplies, fertilizer. ALL


Other farm supplies
Fuels (coal and wood, oil, LP gas), ice. ......................................... ALL


All other merchandise (photographic equipment and supplies, toys,
books, magazines, newspapers, stationery, baby carriages, etc.). ...
(include bicycles on line 300 - not here). ....................................



Office machines, except typewriters. \(\qquad\)
Typewriters
Social stationery and greeting cards.
Books and periodicals-all kinds.
Art, drafting, and engineering supplies. .......................................
All other merchandise specified on line 500 except items on lines 508 through 514.
All other merchandise (toys, baby carriages, photographic equipment and supplies, books, magazines, newspapers, stationery, etc.).
Paper, paper products (facial tissues, stationery, other household
paper products).
Other merchandise on line 500 except items on lines 501 and 502.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline All nonmerchandise receipts from customers (include receipts from carrying charges and all other charges to customers for credit. Also include all receipts from customers for installation, delivery, repair, maintenance, on-site construction, and rental of tools and equipment.) If sales and excise taxes are not included with the merchandise lines, include them here. \\
\hline Printing to order. .............................................................. \\
\hline Rental and leasing of office machines and furniture. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

All other nonmerchandise receipts on line 520 except items on
lines 527 and 539 .
Receipts from watch, clock, and jewelry repairs and engraving.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Storage and docking services. \(\qquad\) All other nonmerchandise receipts on line 520 except items on lines 527 and 531} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
lines 527 and 531
CB-XC
All nonmerchandise receipts from customers.
Automotive repair-service labor receipts.
All other service receipts on line 520 except items on line 534..... CB-53A
Rental or lease of automobiles or trucks.

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Housing
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Population
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1967 census of busi
ness : retail busi- 3065
merchandise trade : UN3
merchandise line sales. 1967
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[^0]:    1967 CENSUS OF BUSINESS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

[^1]:    Standard Notes; - Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not avallable. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.
    *Nonstore retailers, part of SIC major group 53, are shown separately in this table.
    ${ }_{2}^{2}$ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
    ${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

[^2]:    Standard Notes: - Represents zero. $\quad 0$ Withheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

[^3]:    Standard Notes: - Represents zero. $\quad 0$ Withheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not available. $\quad X$ Not appticable. $Z$ Less than 0.05 percent.
    ind Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
    ${ }^{2}$ Merchandise line detail withheld due to insufficient reporting.

[^4]:    Standard Notes: - Represents zero. D Withheld to avoid disclosure. NA Not available. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent,

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1967, as amended January 15, 1968.
    ${ }^{2}$ Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1967.

